

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Lady Jane Moreton, mother of Lady Byng, died at Brighton, England, very suddenly at the age of 83 years. She was the widow of Sir Richard Moreton, one of the Earl of Dunc's children.

William Johnson, a powder monkey when he had shots were fired on the Chinese war, and a witness of the last hanging for naval mutiny, died recently at Weymouth, England, aged 75.

The British Admiralty has announced promotion of Admiral Sir Ronald Dring to be a member of the Fleet, to fill the vacancy caused by transfer of Admiral Sir Charles Madden to the supplementary list.

Conceded among the ship's paint supplies, which are stored in the forepeak, 108 tons of opium valued at \$18,000 were seized by customs examiners on board the "Zephirus" of the Vancouver-Orient service. No arrests were made.

A sale of 82 imported cows by H. B. Bull and Son, at their farm near Brampton, Ont., brought total figures of \$60,254. It is said the sale was the largest of Jersey cattle ever held in Canada and the average price of \$732 had never been equaled on the continent since 1920.

Official circles have intimated that the government was considering the possibility of voluntary cancellation of naval building as a gesture supporting building suspensions announced by Premier Bennett's Macdonald of Great Britain and President Hoover of the United States.

Dr. B. Nicholson, observer at the Mount Wilson observatory, has discovered the equator of the sun. The discovery is described as the most timely the magnetic intensity of ordinary sun spots. Dr. Nicholson said, "We were powerful enough to see the magnetic spots on the earth."

A Master Scientist

Dean Boyd, of Alberta University, Accepts Post On Research Council

It may be assumed that when the National Research Council of Canada is able to attract to its staff scientists of the calibre of Dr. W. Boyd, M.A., Ph.D., dean of the faculties of physics and applied sciences at the University of Alberta, who has accepted the post of director of the physics and engineering division of the Council, it will, before long, be able to give a very good account of itself.

Dean Boyd, although only some 45 years of age, is already one of Canada's foremost scientists. He was born far behind Professor J. C. McCreedy, of the University of Toronto. During the war he was in the navy, but was more theoretician in his chosen field. He was rendered more effective to the British Admiralty in perfecting a device for the detection of submarines. His scientific and creative mind has also been responsible for devices for the detection of long-range. He appears one of Canada's master scientists and it is fortunate that his services are now to be available for Canada as a whole. The University of Alberta has now given two of its staff to the National Research Council. Dr. H. M. Tury, chairman of the Council, is a former president of that institution.

Honey Extraction Plant. The latest machinery is being installed in the new extension to the south of the Riel Hotel. The new plant, at Tabor, Alberta, and prospectively, will be the first class. The new addition will be for honey extraction, a daily output of about 8,000 pounds, is expected during the active season.

Sheep Shearing in Alberta. Sheep shearing in the district of Butte District, Alberta, is now about finished. Last year there were only five flocks in the district; this year there are 23, mostly ranging in size from 35 to 100 ewes.

Want Night Air Service

Demand From Hamburg, Germany, To Be Included In Present Plans Hamburg, Germany, is demanding that it be included in the present plans for night flying services that are to cover all Europe. The promoters of the service say that the favorable position of the city with its day services does not necessitate its having a place in nocturnal flights. While Hamburg authorities admit this they consider that the great importance of their city as a commercial center demands that it should be included. They point out that Hamburg is the junction for air service from Scandinavian countries, and it should at least have night-service connection with Berlin and Rhine, via Bremen, to enable passengers arriving late in the day to continue their journey.

Church Collections Suffer

Using Big Nickels Instead Of Quarters In Offerings At Ottawa

Governments have been blamed for trouble in a place, but Canada's law-makers are cited as the cause of new "trouble" in the church collections is the latest trouble laid at the door of the Dominion Government, and an Ottawa church has made the charge.

"With the advent of the 'big nickel,' church collections have fallen off, preacher stated today at a regular service. 'The large five-cent piece,' he said, 'are dropped into the collection plate with a flourish that is nothing less than a quarter. I don't blame the smaller collections on the people, I blame the Government.'

Highly Prized Trophy

Ask Daylight Saving Act For Dominion

Move Being Made By City Council Of Stratford, Ontario

In reply to a resolution from the city council of Stratford, Ont., which the local council was requested to petition the Dominion Government to pass legislation by which summer time will be made effective throughout Canada, the special committee instructed the city clerk, George Best, to obtain information as to whether Stratford's special committee for daylight saving time for the summer months only or all the year round.

In the communication received, it was stated that the city council of the Dominion Government had already been approached and petitioned by the Dominion Government. The Regina aldermen are in favor of Dominion-wide daylight saving being established for the summer months, but are opposed to it being effective all the year round.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barbery)

PARSNIP SOUFFLE

Cook four medium-size parsnips in boiling water. When tender, remove the skins and rub through a colander. Mix together one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one teaspoon butter. Add the seasonings and one tablespoon of butter to the parsnips. Melt two tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, stirring in two cups of flour and one cup of milk. Be sure the mixture is thick and smooth. Add to the parsnips, together with the salt and the well-beaten eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff in a moderate bowl and bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven. The soufflé will fall.

PINEAPPLE FUNDICHI

1 quart water.
2 cups sugar.
2 cups chopped pineapple.
1 cup orange juice.
1 cup lemon juice.
Boil water, sugar and pineapple 20 minutes. Add fruit juice, cold strainer and dilute with water if necessary. Either from or canned pineapple may be used.

A New Safety Device

Polish Drivers Make Test Of Life-Saving Overall
"Life saving overall," designed for trans-Atlantic travel, was given successful tests in Lake Maggiore, Italy, by two Polish firms who hope to fly from Milan to Chicago in mid-August.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

The overall are of an especially heavy material, made of rubber, with valves by which they may be inflated. They will keep their buoyancy for many days, their inventor asserts.

RISSED BY MONARCH

Dry Weather Causing Anxiety Times for Farmers

Canadian farmers are not the only ones who are experiencing anxious times in connection with the prolonged spell of dry weather, according to reports received by the department of trade and commerce, Canada's chief commercial office in the world wheat markets, Argentina, has also been experiencing a prolonged drought and much of the wheat crop is being lost. Not only in Argentina but in other countries, such as the United States, and now for next year's major crop is being lost by the hard state of the soil. In addition, wheat prices are below normal remunerative prices to the farmers.

In the United Kingdom the ministry of agriculture reported on July 1 that continued weather conditions were adversely affecting the cereal and root crops. Wheat, barley and oats were estimated to be five per cent below the average, and beans twelve per cent below average. Potatoes were backward, but the great rains were received, will be an average. What is more, the great rains as "corn crops" appeared to be fairly healthy on the whole. This also promised an average crop.

New Zealand Must

Conserve Its Timber

Government Has Plan to Retain Three Hundred Thousand Acres

Need for conservation of the British Empire's timber, not only in the great forests of Canada, but also in New Zealand, is emphasized in the statement of Hon. W. F. Fawcett, commissioner of state forests, that in forty years there will be no native timber left to mill.

Mr. Fawcett recommends that the Dominion proceed at once with an extensive planting program. "A certain change of attitude is required toward the use of native timber in New Zealand," said the minister. "People have been wasteful in the utilization of native timbers, and that waste must be stopped. In the most favored forest districts my experts tell me that only about ten per cent of the standing timber is actually utilized in the production of lumber."

The government is going ahead with a program for the protection of 300,000 acres of state forests to the north of the country, and of the land to be reforested the government will plant fir cones and other tree seeds obtained from British Columbia.

Prince of Wales Report
The Prince of Wales has been revealed as an expert typist. On a regular trip to the north of England, he carried a typewriter with him, and it was found that he was a very good train and setting down his impressions of the journey.

Stinted Glass Aids Plants
Bees grow better under greenish-yellow glass than under clear glass. So declare workers in a greenhouse in Germany that have been experimenting with tinted glass. Bees planted under the colored pane were five times as productive as those under the plain glass, and also remained green longer.

In Mammoth Cave, Kentucky
There are fish and crayfish that have no eyes.

The cow is worshipped as a sacred animal in India.

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

Canada And The

British Market

Quality Shipments of Farm Produce

Just as the quality of Canadian Standard in Order to Hold Trade

In a very instructive article that has been written for the Country Guide of Winnipeg, W. A. Wilson, Canadian Agricultural Products representative on the Empire Marketing Board, brings out some of the reasons why Canada is not getting a large share of the British foodstuffs market. He says that the quality of its products is not sufficient to win the business there; there must be quantity as well.

What Mr. Wilson means is that sales control cannot be established and maintained in Great Britain unless there is assurance of an adequate and steady supply of the commodity sold, be it bacon, eggs, meat, salmon, or other foods. This is the reason that Canada has not learned, Mr. Wilson indicates. We have no sales control, and we are not producing products that are thoroughly satisfactory to the British consumer, but we do not produce for Britain a steady supply of our goods. British buyers are very quick of shifting their purchases to other sources if they are given every assurance that they will always get what they want when they want it.

Mr. Wilson believes that Canada, by improving the quality of its food products, has shown ability in both leadership and workers. He considers it quite reasonable to assume that Canada can work out its share of the quality products that is necessary to hold the British market.

To come from the article one would assume that all that is necessary to overcome Canada's handicap is to lengthen the list of Canadian farmer and farm organizations. Agriculture at Ottawa and in each of the provinces and the various farm organizations have a tremendous opportunity to aid in expanding Canada's export trade.

Made-in-Canada Exhibition

Will Show Public Quality Of Goods Produced In Dominion

Presented in various locations with the National Produced-in-Canada Exhibition, which will be held in Montreal from November 4 to 12, already seems assured, according to reports received by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Quebec division, Montreal branch. "These reports," says the Association, show the consensus of opinion strongly supporting the scheme to illustrate to the public, through the medium of the exhibition, the quality and diversity of goods produced in Canada by Canadian manufacturers for Canadians."

The Improved Glass Substitute

COMES WITH A MESSAGE OF HEALTH

THE sun is the all-powerful life producer. Nature's universal disinfectant and purifier. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent.

Medical research has definitely proved that the rays of the sun are the most effective against the sun's rays. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease.

Science has further established that ordinary window glass does not allow the vital rays of the sun to pass through. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease.

WINDOLITE has completely satisfied the most exacting tests. It is a most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease.

WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease.

WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease.

WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease.

WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease.

WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease. WINDOLITE is the sun's most effective agent for the prevention and cure of disease.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union

173 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Town

Street

Phone

Send me the following patterns:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

31.

32.

33.

34.

35.

36.

37.

38.

39.

40.

41.

42.

43.

44.

45.

46.

47.

48.

49.

50.

51.

52.

53.

54.

55.

56.

57.

58.

59.

60.

61.

62.

63.

64.

65.

66.

67.

68.

69.

70.

71.

72.

73.

74.

75.

76.

77.

78.

79.

80.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union

173 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Town

Street

Phone

Send me the following patterns:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Kraft's Furs
Specializing in a full range of
FUR COATS
We do export Fur remodeling.
Kraft the Furrier
LIMITED
222 8th Ave. West
CALGARY, ALTA.
Est. 1905

I. P. McCAFFERY
Barrister, Attorney,
Notary Public
205 Canadian Bank of Commerce
Chambers
CALGARY, ALBERTA
AT GLEICHEN
(every Saturday)
(Pioneer Meat Market Block)
PHONE No. 2

M. W. MacDonald, L.L.B.
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ARROWOOD, ALBERTA
Collections a specialty
Notaries, Loans, Insurance, Land, Fire
and Life Insurance
INVESTMENTS - FARM LANDS

T. H. Beach
Auctioneer
Sales Conducted any place
in the Province

FOR TERMS
Enquire at Office in Pioneer Meat
Market Block
Office phone 3 Residence phone 2

TOWN OF GLEICHEN
OFFICE HOURS
9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Daily

Committee meeting second Friday of
each month at 8 p.m.
This office will close as follows:
Sundays, Statutory Holidays and the
last fortnight of July each year:
—ALSO—
First two legal working days of each
month for motor racing, first two
legal working days following the
first of month for collection, etc.
M. MURRAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSE TEA ROOM
Phone 109

**LUNCHES, FRUITS, SOFT
DRINKS OF ALL KINDS**
ICE CREAM, ICE CREAM
BRICKS 35c.

HOME COOKING—Orders Taken
For Cakes, Pies, etc.

All orders amounting to \$1.00 can
be delivered if desired.

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

GEO. W. EVANS
Undertaking
And Embalming

MOTOR HEARSE
Artificial wreaths always on
hand. Weather extremes
will not affect these flowers
in any way.

GLEICHEN, ALTA.

Love makes the world go round the
head and back to the knee.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, Proprietor
Published every Wednesday in the
Heart of a Wonderful Rich Farm-
ing Ranching District.
SUBSCRIPTION, \$200 per Year.
Foreign Countries \$250.
Advertising Rates—Display, 50c. per
column inch free insertion; and read-
ing matter accepted only with display
advertising at 15 cents.
Exchange must be added to all cheques

Economy in Crop Harvesting

The power binder has been used in
place of the horse binder when heavy
tasks are to be handled and where
the farming is done by engine.
The average acreage with the power
binder is 35 acres per day, which means
the cost of cutting from \$1.25 per
acre to 77 cents with a saving of
44 cents per acre.

THE HEADER
The header is a machine which has
been used in North and South Dakota
and Montana to harvest light
crops. It can only be used where
the grain can ripen standing in the
field. Considerable difficulty has
been experienced in Western Canada
with the header grain being stack
burned, due to heating in the stack.
The header has been used in the
Arcadia Valley in connection with
the current at Poncha, Sask. The
Dominion Experimental Farm at
Poncha has built a large one, and
are testing it with the header as
a mode of harvesting. No definite
figures are available as to cost. An
estimate of the cost of cutting and
stacking as compared to binding and
stacking is as follows:

Cost of machine	\$24.5
Cost of labor and power 15.6	
Total cost per acre	\$1.09
The small stacks are drawn up to the threshing machines with stack locks in the Arcadia Valley, while at Poncha, Sask., the stacks are drawn into the table of a combine which is drawn from stack to stack. This method undoubtedly shows consider- able advantage in harvesting a short, light crop.	

FIGURES ON COMBINES
In 1928, Messrs. Shand and Edmonds,
who were farming a tract of light
crops in the land near Wolfy, Sask., im-
ported a 20-foot combine from Stock-
ton, Cal. They were growing Red
Wheat and harvested 800 acres
with the machine during 1910-11-12.
Generally the wheat was a "dipped
grade" though. In 1912 they har-
vested 600 acres of next spring be-
cause of early snow. The next year
they discontinued farming and sold
out. The combine was not used by
their successors.

The high cost of production prac-
tically forced some of the more daring
farmers to try the combine in the
early part of the season, and they found
that their type of agriculture was ad-
apted to the use of the combine
method of harvesting. In 1922 the
Dominion Experimental Farm at Swift
Current, co-operating with the Mas-
sachusetts Company started a series
of experiments with the combine. Dur-
ing the summer of 1924 one of our
Saskatchewan farmers imported a ma-
chine into Goose Lake country, and
since that time they have been used in
Saskatchewan, and are rapidly
expanding the entire province, until
now there were 550 combine in
operation in Saskatchewan.

The cost per acre for operating a
12 or 14 foot combine in Saskatchewan
is somewhat as follows:
Average costs of combine—\$2300.00
Fixed Charges—
Depreciation at 10%—\$230.00
Interest on half the
value at 8%—\$92.00
Repairs—\$6.00
Housing—\$30.00

The average farmer on a section
farm will usually cut 400 acres per
day. Consequently the fixed charges
per acre amount to \$1.00 per acre.
Operating Charges—
Fuel and oil—\$2.50
Oil and grease—\$2.50
Repairs—\$1.25
2 men—\$10.00
Total—\$33.10

When 30 acres are cut per day the
operating charge per acre is \$1.10 per
acre. The total cost per acre would
be \$1.10. With an average yield per
acre \$2.10.

Yield per Acre
5 bu. 45.00
10 bu. 14.00
15 bu. 14.00
20 bu. 14.00
25 bu. 14.00
30 bu. 14.00
35 bu. 14.00
40 bu. 14.00

It is quite evident that there is a
considerable saving in using the com-
bine for harvesting instead of the binder
and a standard thrasher. The difficulty
which has not yet been entirely over-
come is the great risk in leaving the
crops in the field until it becomes too
late to harvest. There is a danger of serious
loss by storms and frost, as well as
the fear of early snows such as
were experienced last fall.

Many of the farmers using the com-
bine realize the importance of farming
for the combine in order to use them
with any degree of safety. The need
of grain must be put into shape to insure
uniform harvesting. The proper vari-
ety of grain must be selected so that the
fall will mature early and uniformly, and
the crop will be ready early in the fall
will be well out of way of the frost by
the middle of August. Grain must be

seeded at the correct rate to hasten
ripening.
Green weeds offer many difficulties
to straight combining in the fall, conse-
quently the successful combine user
must learn to reduce weed growth.
The sturdy and wire worn offer
difficulty to the combine user. Every
effort must be made in a co-operative
way to reduce the spread of the in-
sect pests.

SWATHES PLUS COMBINE
Two or three years ago the Camp-
bell Corporation, farmers in Montana,
adopted the combine method for har-
vesting their crops. They were not
satisfied to wait after it was possible
to cut the crop with the binder. As
a result the manager of the Corpora-
tion, Mr. T. D. Campbell, built com-
bines and three 16 foot binders after
removing the knotters heads so that four
binders could be used. After the crop had
been cut, they fastened a double cylinder
type hay loader behind the table of a
combine and picked up the windrow, elevating
it onto the combine table and threshing
it.

Since that time, the farm machinery
companies have recognized the criti-
cism to the use of the combine in that
the crop must stand from ten days to
two weeks longer than when cutting
with the binder for the grain to be-
come dead ripe. The combine has been
swathing machines which will cut and
windrow 10 to 20 feet of crop in one
pass. These can afterwards be picked up
by the combine and threshed. A very
simple and satisfactory pick-up, which
is designed to pick up the windrows
of grain.

ESTIMATED COST OF OPERATION
The cost of harvesting with the com-
bine and swather is not fixed as yet.
No reliable data is available. How-
ever an estimate of the cost per acre
and bushel is as follows:
Average cost of swather and
combine—\$800.00
Depreciation at 10%—\$80.00
Cost of labor and power 15.6
Repairs—\$6.00

Fixed Charges—
Total 400 acres of crop is swathed
the cost of the machine per acre would
be 40 cents.
Operating Charges Per Day—
Engine—\$13.10
Operator—\$6.00

Total—
The average acreage cut is 40 to
50 acres. With an acre cut cost
per acre. Consequently the
total cost of swathing per acre would
be 44 cents.

The combine with the pickup can be
operated for the same cost as when
straight combining. Consequently the
cost of harvesting by swathing and
picking up with the combine would be
\$1.24 per acre. The costs vary with
yield would be:

Yield per acre	Cost per bush.
5 bu.	50.00
10 bu.	14.00
15 bu.	14.00
20 bu.	14.00
25 bu.	14.00
30 bu.	14.00
35 bu.	14.00
40 bu.	14.00

The farmer in Western Canada
must face the fact that using a busi-
ness need based upon a business
need based upon a business need
based upon a business need based upon
the proper implements at the right
time and place as nearly a perfect
seed bed as possible. He will use the
correct seed and put it in it in time to
use the cheapest and best method for
harvesting. There is no doubt but
that the combine and swather are here
to stay, and the successful farmer will
work out the seedling, harvesting and
marketing of the crop so that each
operation will prepare for and harmo-
nize with the other.

MAIL CONTRACT
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the
Postmaster General, will be received
at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the
30th August, 1929, for the conveyance
of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed
Contract for a period not exceeding
four years twice per week on the
route from MAJORVILLE and QUEBEC
TOWN from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further
information as to conditions of pro-
posed Contract may be seen and blank
forms of Tender may be obtained at
the Post Office of Majorville and
Quebec, Town, Alberta, and at the office
of the District Superintendent of Post
al Service.

J. B. CORLEY
District Superintendent
of Postal Service
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE, Calgary, 22nd July, 1929

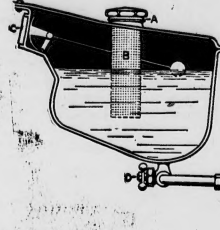
J. B. CORLEY
District Superintendent
of Postal Service
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE, Calgary, 22nd July, 1929

ROY M. ALLEN
Licensed Auctioneer
and Valuator
Open to buy Hogs, Cattle
and Horses.
See me before your Sale
Phone 403
MILK ALBERTA

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the
Postmaster General, will be received
at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 30th
August, 1929, for the conveyance of
His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed
Contract for a period not exceeding
four years, six (6) times per week on
the route from ARROWWOOD, GLEICHEN,
from the 1st October, next.

Printed notices containing further
information as to conditions of pro-
posed Contract may be seen and blank

THE FORD CAR FUEL SYSTEM



- A—Filler Cap
- B—Filter spout screen filters gas and prevents relapsing through filter opening.
- C—Gas gauge.
- D—Fuel line main shut off valve.
- E—Gas filter.
- F—Carburetor Connection.

Simple—Safe— and Dependable

THE Ford car fuel system is simple because
it is direct. Gravity flow does away with
forced feed. A short feed line with a mini-
mum of elbows and connections is easy to
service and eliminates approximately 100
parts required by the vacuum tank or fuel
pump system.

The nine gallon tank is so placed that it is well
protected from front or rear end collision.
Any overflow runs off on the ground with
no spurious results, since the only point of
possible spark contact is the rear end of the
exhaust. Three screens instead of one, as in
most fuel systems, prevent foreign matter
reaching the tank. A solid steel dash sepa-
rates the Ford gas tank from the engine.

The gas gauge on the dash of the Ford car is
controlled by a simple float as shown in
diagram, being more direct, simple and
accurate than any other type. Another
point of driving convenience made possible
by the gravity flow system is the ease with
which the tank may be filled, while the driver
supervises the operation without moving
from behind the wheel.

Arrange for your demonstration ride with the
nearest Ford dealer

McCallum & Smith Motors Gleichen, Alberta

Forms of Tender may be obtained at
the Post Office of Arrowwood and
Gleichen, Alberta, and at the office of
the District Superintendent of Postal
Service.

J. B. CORLEY
District Superintendent
of Postal Service
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE, Calgary, 22nd July, 1929

J. B. CORLEY
District Superintendent
of Postal Service
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE, Calgary, 22nd July, 1929

ROY M. ALLEN
Licensed Auctioneer
and Valuator
Open to buy Hogs, Cattle
and Horses.
See me before your Sale
Phone 403
MILK ALBERTA



CONFECTIONERS AND OTHER RETAILERS HOUSEHOLD TRADE
GEO. MOSE, S.S. DISTRICTS LTD.

Would Have Britain Sink Some Ships To Reach Parity With U. S.

Washington.—Great Britain was called upon in a statement issued by the Admiralty, the British Foreign Relations Committee, to sink some of her ships at sea in order of reaching a parity with the United States.

British said England has 50 modern cruisers while the United States has eighteen built or building.

"If Great Britain will follow our example at the Washington conference," he said, "and sink to parity, we will not only save the taxpayer but reduce the incentive for war for huge armaments are always an incentive to war, parity or no parity."

"But if we have to build up parity, it vastly increases the burden on the taxpayer and suggests the incentive to war."

The Labor committee was a luncheon guest recently of President Hoover, and it is presumed the impending limitations conference between Great Britain and the United States was discussed.

London.—The sacrifices entailed by the British Government's latest disarmament move are dressed by the Admiralty, and suggests the incentive to war.

Referring to the establishment of a transatlantic aviation line, Gen. MacBrien stressed the importance of perfect organization and pointed out that links were already strung in a transatlantic line.

"Completion of the service will bring the service to the level of the most important provincial districts such as Hudson Bay, Peace River, northern Ontario, and the Northwest Territories."

Advice from Glasgow was that at least 700 men have been employed by the Government in connection with the submarine being built there. The test of the submarine had already been held and the frame of the hull was being advanced.

Cotton Strike Still Far From Settlement

Powerful Workingmen Refuse To Consider Wage Reductions

Manchester, Eng.—Lancashire's cotton mill stoppage continues with prospects dimmer that there will be immediate settlement and return to work by the striking operatives.

The employers proposed that the men be ready to negotiate for a solution of the problem and the cotton mill stoppage and spinners were prepared to negotiate with them, but the powerful workingmen refused to consider wage reductions.

Meanwhile a section of the British press commented on the serious loss of British industry growing out of the stoppage as a consequence of the cotton mill strike.

Germany, France and Japan were reported in those quarters as optimistic over the opportunities afforded by the stoppage.

The Mail declared northern Britain would reap a golden harvest, British cotton ordinarily would go to Lancashire going to Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing.

The paper said the French textile mills were working at top speed.

The Express printed an article by an unnamed authority, attacking the obsolete organization of the cotton industry, which the writer said, is still bound by the methods of 60 years ago, absurd under present conditions.

Admits Bank Robbery

Smithers, B.C.—James Wesley Burke, captured recently after a two-week man hunt, has confessed to robbing the Royal Bank here of more than two thousand dollars on May 17. He was committed to jail on a charge of robbery with violence. Practically all the money taken has been recovered.

The Heavies Larger

Ottawa.—Income tax receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year (ending June 30) totaled \$56,033,317 over the corresponding quarter of 1926, according to the Minister of National Revenue. The gain is attributed to larger incomes received and to more strenuous efforts in the collection of the taxes.

Sentenced For Nephew

London, England.—The anti-war demonstrators, 23-year-old American, of the wealthy Reynolds tobacco manufacturing family, was sentenced to Old Bailey Court to five months imprisonment without hard labor on a charge of larceny which was committed on an accident last May in which a motor cyclist was killed.

W. N. U. 1797

Replies To Critics

President Hoover Pled Justified in Pursuing Work On Cruisers

Washington.—The agreement between the United States and Great Britain looking to complete equality in the strength of their navies has been met by President Hoover as an answer to critics of his decision to postpone work on the three cruisers laid down in navy yards now in full progress.

Quoting our naval authorities as regarding parity with Great Britain as "a complete defense of the United States contingency," the president has taken occasion to set forth the importance he attaches to the London agreement in a letter replying to the committee of cruiser parliamenting, by Paul V. McNair, naval commander of the American Legion.

Completing 1,500 miles of a solo flight from Ottawa, the famed Canadian flyer, Alvin K. MacBrien, is en route to the Pacific coast.

"The Canadian aviation line is being satisfactory," said Gen. MacBrien, "and a rapid development of the line is being made."

Referring to the establishment of a transatlantic aviation line, Gen. MacBrien stressed the importance of perfect organization and pointed out that links were already strung in a transatlantic line.

"Completion of the service will bring the service to the level of the most important provincial districts such as Hudson Bay, Peace River, northern Ontario, and the Northwest Territories."

Advice from Glasgow was that at least 700 men have been employed by the Government in connection with the submarine being built there. The test of the submarine had already been held and the frame of the hull was being advanced.

Western Port Is Leading In Grain Shipments

Ottawa.—Vancouver leads the country in grain export with a volume of \$4,548,682 business in the first six months of the calendar year, compared with \$3,874,000 in the same period of the previous year.

The volume for Halifax is not available, but is known to be considerably greater than last year. Grain from the United States furnished more than 50 per cent of the total.

Referring to the establishment of a transatlantic aviation line, Gen. MacBrien stressed the importance of perfect organization and pointed out that links were already strung in a transatlantic line.

"Completion of the service will bring the service to the level of the most important provincial districts such as Hudson Bay, Peace River, northern Ontario, and the Northwest Territories."

Advice from Glasgow was that at least 700 men have been employed by the Government in connection with the submarine being built there. The test of the submarine had already been held and the frame of the hull was being advanced.

Warning Sent Out From Ottawa To Guard Against Outbreak

Ottawa.—The Government is warning from Dr. J. A. Amoyt, deputy minister of health in the Dominion Government, to all the deputy ministers of health in the provinces advising them that returns showing an increase in the number of cases of infantile paralysis are being received.

"A blue book" is also being rushed through the Government printing bureau and will be widely distributed explaining the disease and how to prevent it.

Meanwhile a section of the British press commented on the serious loss of British industry growing out of the stoppage as a consequence of the cotton mill strike.

Germany, France and Japan were reported in those quarters as optimistic over the opportunities afforded by the stoppage.

The Mail declared northern Britain would reap a golden harvest, British cotton ordinarily would go to Lancashire going to Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing.

The paper said the French textile mills were working at top speed.

To Form Canadian Geographical Society

Ottawa.—A national board of directors has been elected at a meeting held at the Hotel Macdonald, Ottawa, to form the Canadian Geographical Society.

The directors are: Dr. W. B. Brock, University of British Columbia; Dr. H. C. Wallace, president University of Alberta; Dr. W. C. Murray, president University of Saskatchewan; J. W. Duff, managing editor Manitoba Free Press, and Dr. H. C. Wallace, Deputy Minister of Mines.

To Attend Labor Session

Ottawa.—Right Hon. J. J. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, in charge of the important situation, under a trip, Labor Government in Great Britain, has announced that he will attend the annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to be held at the Hotel Macdonald, Ottawa, during the week of August 26.

Edmonton Judge Holds Court At Alkavik

Travel 2,000 Miles To Teach Eskimo Law

Alkavik, N.W.T.—A verdict of guilty of manslaughter was returned in the case of Oskima, Eskimo, by Judge at Alkavik, recently before his Honor Judge Duff, of Edmonton. The trial was held at Alkavik, in the Northwest Territories, with Judge and jury.

Police Payment Of Forty Million On 1928 Crop

Winnipeg.—Nearly \$40,000,000 in wheat is being distributed as a second interim payment to the farmers of the province by the Canadian Wheat Pools. The basis of the wheat payment is 21½ cents per bushel. No. 1 Amber Durum, 13½ cents; No. 2, 12½ cents; No. 3, 11½ cents; No. 4, 10½ cents; No. 5, 9½ cents; No. 6, 8½ cents; No. 7, 7½ cents; No. 8, 6½ cents; No. 9, 5½ cents; No. 10, 4½ cents; No. 11, 3½ cents; No. 12, 2½ cents; No. 13, 1½ cents; No. 14, ½ cent; No. 15, ¼ cent; No. 16, ⅛ cent; No. 17, ⅜ cent; No. 18, ⅞ cent; No. 19, 1½ cent; No. 20, 2½ cent; No. 21, 3½ cent; No. 22, 4½ cent; No. 23, 5½ cent; No. 24, 6½ cent; No. 25, 7½ cent; No. 26, 8½ cent; No. 27, 9½ cent; No. 28, 10½ cent; No. 29, 11½ cent; No. 30, 12½ cent; No. 31, 13½ cent; No. 32, 14½ cent; No. 33, 15½ cent; No. 34, 16½ cent; No. 35, 17½ cent; No. 36, 18½ cent; No. 37, 19½ cent; No. 38, 20½ cent; No. 39, 21½ cent; No. 40, 22½ cent; No. 41, 23½ cent; No. 42, 24½ cent; No. 43, 25½ cent; No. 44, 26½ cent; No. 45, 27½ cent; No. 46, 28½ cent; No. 47, 29½ cent; No. 48, 30½ cent; No. 49, 31½ cent; No. 50, 32½ cent; No. 51, 33½ cent; No. 52, 34½ cent; No. 53, 35½ cent; No. 54, 36½ cent; No. 55, 37½ cent; No. 56, 38½ cent; No. 57, 39½ cent; No. 58, 40½ cent; No. 59, 41½ cent; No. 60, 42½ cent; No. 61, 43½ cent; No. 62, 44½ cent; No. 63, 45½ cent; No. 64, 46½ cent; No. 65, 47½ cent; No. 66, 48½ cent; No. 67, 49½ cent; No. 68, 50½ cent; No. 69, 51½ cent; No. 70, 52½ cent; No. 71, 53½ cent; No. 72, 54½ cent; No. 73, 55½ cent; No. 74, 56½ cent; No. 75, 57½ cent; No. 76, 58½ cent; No. 77, 59½ cent; No. 78, 60½ cent; No. 79, 61½ cent; No. 80, 62½ cent; No. 81, 63½ cent; No. 82, 64½ cent; No. 83, 65½ cent; No. 84, 66½ cent; No. 85, 67½ cent; No. 86, 68½ cent; No. 87, 69½ cent; No. 88, 70½ cent; No. 89, 71½ cent; No. 90, 72½ cent; No. 91, 73½ cent; No. 92, 74½ cent; No. 93, 75½ cent; No. 94, 76½ cent; No. 95, 77½ cent; No. 96, 78½ cent; No. 97, 79½ cent; No. 98, 80½ cent; No. 99, 81½ cent; No. 100, 82½ cent; No. 101, 83½ cent; No. 102, 84½ cent; No. 103, 85½ cent; No. 104, 86½ cent; No. 105, 87½ cent; No. 106, 88½ cent; No. 107, 89½ cent; No. 108, 90½ cent; No. 109, 91½ cent; No. 110, 92½ cent; No. 111, 93½ cent; No. 112, 94½ cent; No. 113, 95½ cent; No. 114, 96½ cent; No. 115, 97½ cent; No. 116, 98½ cent; No. 117, 99½ cent; No. 118, 100½ cent; No. 119, 101½ cent; No. 120, 102½ cent; No. 121, 103½ cent; No. 122, 104½ cent; No. 123, 105½ cent; No. 124, 106½ cent; No. 125, 107½ cent; No. 126, 108½ cent; No. 127, 109½ cent; No. 128, 110½ cent; No. 129, 111½ cent; No. 130, 112½ cent; No. 131, 113½ cent; No. 132, 114½ cent; No. 133, 115½ cent; No. 134, 116½ cent; No. 135, 117½ cent; No. 136, 118½ cent; No. 137, 119½ cent; No. 138, 120½ cent; No. 139, 121½ cent; No. 140, 122½ cent; No. 141, 123½ cent; No. 142, 124½ cent; No. 143, 125½ cent; No. 144, 126½ cent; No. 145, 127½ cent; No. 146, 128½ cent; No. 147, 129½ cent; No. 148, 130½ cent; No. 149, 131½ cent; No. 150, 132½ cent; No. 151, 133½ cent; No. 152, 134½ cent; No. 153, 135½ cent; No. 154, 136½ cent; No. 155, 137½ cent; No. 156, 138½ cent; No. 157, 139½ cent; No. 158, 140½ cent; No. 159, 141½ cent; No. 160, 142½ cent; No. 161, 143½ cent; No. 162, 144½ cent; No. 163, 145½ cent; No. 164, 146½ cent; No. 165, 147½ cent; No. 166, 148½ cent; No. 167, 149½ cent; No. 168, 150½ cent; No. 169, 151½ cent; No. 170, 152½ cent; No. 171, 153½ cent; No. 172, 154½ cent; No. 173, 155½ cent; No. 174, 156½ cent; No. 175, 157½ cent; No. 176, 158½ cent; No. 177, 159½ cent; No. 178, 160½ cent; No. 179, 161½ cent; No. 180, 162½ cent; No. 181, 163½ cent; No. 182, 164½ cent; No. 183, 165½ cent; No. 184, 166½ cent; No. 185, 167½ cent; No. 186, 168½ cent; No. 187, 169½ cent; No. 188, 170½ cent; No. 189, 171½ cent; No. 190, 172½ cent; No. 191, 173½ cent; No. 192, 174½ cent; No. 193, 175½ cent; No. 194, 176½ cent; No. 195, 177½ cent; No. 196, 178½ cent; No. 197, 179½ cent; No. 198, 180½ cent; No. 199, 181½ cent; No. 200, 182½ cent; No. 201, 183½ cent; No. 202, 184½ cent; No. 203, 185½ cent; No. 204, 186½ cent; No. 205, 187½ cent; No. 206, 188½ cent; No. 207, 189½ cent; No. 208, 190½ cent; No. 209, 191½ cent; No. 210, 192½ cent; No. 211, 193½ cent; No. 212, 194½ cent; No. 213, 195½ cent; No. 214, 196½ cent; No. 215, 197½ cent; No. 216, 198½ cent; No. 217, 199½ cent; No. 218, 200½ cent; No. 219, 201½ cent; No. 220, 202½ cent; No. 221, 203½ cent; No. 222, 204½ cent; No. 223, 205½ cent; No. 224, 206½ cent; No. 225, 207½ cent; No. 226, 208½ cent; No. 227, 209½ cent; No. 228, 210½ cent; No. 229, 211½ cent; No. 230, 212½ cent; No. 231, 213½ cent; No. 232, 214½ cent; No. 233, 215½ cent; No. 234, 216½ cent; No. 235, 217½ cent; No. 236, 218½ cent; No. 237, 219½ cent; No. 238, 220½ cent; No. 239, 221½ cent; No. 240, 222½ cent; No. 241, 223½ cent; No. 242, 224½ cent; No. 243, 225½ cent; No. 244, 226½ cent; No. 245, 227½ cent; No. 246, 228½ cent; No. 247, 229½ cent; No. 248, 230½ cent; No. 249, 231½ cent; No. 250, 232½ cent; No. 251, 233½ cent; No. 252, 234½ cent; No. 253, 235½ cent; No. 254, 236½ cent; No. 255, 237½ cent; No. 256, 238½ cent; No. 257, 239½ cent; No. 258, 240½ cent; No. 259, 241½ cent; No. 260, 242½ cent; No. 261, 243½ cent; No. 262, 244½ cent; No. 263, 245½ cent; No. 264, 246½ cent; No. 265, 247½ cent; No. 266, 248½ cent; No. 267, 249½ cent; No. 268, 250½ cent; No. 269, 251½ cent; No. 270, 252½ cent; No. 271, 253½ cent; No. 272, 254½ cent; No. 273, 255½ cent; No. 274, 256½ cent; No. 275, 257½ cent; No. 276, 258½ cent; No. 277, 259½ cent; No. 278, 260½ cent; No. 279, 261½ cent; No. 280, 262½ cent; No. 281, 263½ cent; No. 282, 264½ cent; No. 283, 265½ cent; No. 284, 266½ cent; No. 285, 267½ cent; No. 286, 268½ cent; No. 287, 269½ cent; No. 288, 270½ cent; No. 289, 271½ cent; No. 290, 272½ cent; No. 291, 273½ cent; No. 292, 274½ cent; No. 293, 275½ cent; No. 294, 276½ cent; No. 295, 277½ cent; No. 296, 278½ cent; No. 297, 279½ cent; No. 298, 280½ cent; No. 299, 281½ cent; No. 300, 282½ cent; No. 301, 283½ cent; No. 302, 284½ cent; No. 303, 285½ cent; No. 304, 286½ cent; No. 305, 287½ cent; No. 306, 288½ cent; No. 307, 289½ cent; No. 308, 290½ cent; No. 309, 291½ cent; No. 310, 292½ cent; No. 311, 293½ cent; No. 312, 294½ cent; No. 313, 295½ cent; No. 314, 296½ cent; No. 315, 297½ cent; No. 316, 298½ cent; No. 317, 299½ cent; No. 318, 300½ cent; No. 319, 301½ cent; No. 320, 302½ cent; No. 321, 303½ cent; No. 322, 304½ cent; No. 323, 305½ cent; No. 324, 306½ cent; No. 325, 307½ cent; No. 326, 308½ cent; No. 327, 309½ cent; No. 328, 310½ cent; No. 329, 311½ cent; No. 330, 312½ cent; No. 331, 313½ cent; No. 332, 314½ cent; No. 333, 315½ cent; No. 334, 316½ cent; No. 335, 317½ cent; No. 336, 318½ cent; No. 337, 319½ cent; No. 338, 320½ cent; No. 339, 321½ cent; No. 340, 322½ cent; No. 341, 323½ cent; No. 342, 324½ cent; No. 343, 325½ cent; No. 344, 326½ cent; No. 345, 327½ cent; No. 346, 328½ cent; No. 347, 329½ cent; No. 348, 330½ cent; No. 349, 331½ cent; No. 350, 332½ cent; No. 351, 333½ cent; No. 352, 334½ cent; No. 353, 335½ cent; No. 354, 336½ cent; No. 355, 337½ cent; No. 356, 338½ cent; No. 357, 339½ cent; No. 358, 340½ cent; No. 359, 341½ cent; No. 360, 342½ cent; No. 361, 343½ cent; No. 362, 344½ cent; No. 363, 345½ cent; No. 364, 346½ cent; No. 365, 347½ cent; No. 366, 348½ cent; No. 367, 349½ cent; No. 368, 350½ cent; No. 369, 351½ cent; No. 370, 352½ cent; No. 371, 353½ cent; No. 372, 354½ cent; No. 373, 355½ cent; No. 374, 356½ cent; No. 375, 357½ cent; No. 376, 358½ cent; No. 377, 359½ cent; No. 378, 360½ cent; No. 379, 361½ cent; No. 380, 362½ cent; No. 381, 363½ cent; No. 382, 364½ cent; No. 383, 365½ cent; No. 384, 366½ cent; No. 385, 367½ cent; No. 386, 368½ cent; No. 387, 369½ cent; No. 388, 370½ cent; No. 389, 371½ cent; No. 390, 372½ cent; No. 391, 373½ cent; No. 392, 374½ cent; No. 393, 375½ cent; No. 394, 376½ cent; No. 395, 377½ cent; No. 396, 378½ cent; No. 397, 379½ cent; No. 398, 380½ cent; No. 399, 381½ cent; No. 400, 382½ cent; No. 401, 383½ cent; No. 402, 384½ cent; No. 403, 385½ cent; No. 404, 386½ cent; No. 405, 387½ cent; No. 406, 388½ cent; No. 407, 389½ cent; No. 408, 390½ cent; No. 409, 391½ cent; No. 410, 392½ cent; No. 411, 393½ cent; No. 412, 394½ cent; No. 413, 395½ cent; No. 414, 396½ cent; No. 415, 397½ cent; No. 416, 398½ cent; No. 417, 399½ cent; No. 418, 400½ cent; No. 419, 401½ cent; No. 420, 402½ cent; No. 421, 403½ cent; No. 422, 404½ cent; No. 423, 405½ cent; No. 424, 406½ cent; No. 425, 407½ cent; No. 426, 408½ cent; No. 427, 409½ cent; No. 428, 410½ cent; No. 429, 411½ cent; No. 430, 412½ cent; No. 431, 413½ cent; No. 432, 414½ cent; No. 433, 415½ cent; No. 434, 416½ cent; No. 435, 417½ cent; No. 436, 418½ cent; No. 437, 419½ cent; No. 438, 420½ cent; No. 439, 421½ cent; No. 440, 422½ cent; No. 441, 423½ cent; No. 442, 424½ cent; No. 443, 425½ cent; No. 444, 426½ cent; No. 445, 427½ cent; No. 446, 428½ cent; No. 447, 429½ cent; No. 448, 430½ cent; No. 449, 431½ cent; No. 450, 432½ cent; No. 451, 433½ cent; No. 452, 434½ cent; No. 453, 435½ cent; No. 454, 436½ cent; No. 455, 437½ cent; No. 456, 438½ cent; No. 457, 439½ cent; No. 458, 440½ cent; No. 459, 441½ cent; No. 460, 442½ cent; No. 461, 443½ cent; No. 462, 444½ cent; No. 463, 445½ cent; No. 464, 446½ cent; No. 465, 447½ cent; No. 466, 448½ cent; No. 467, 449½ cent; No. 468, 450½ cent; No. 469, 451½ cent; No. 470, 452½ cent; No. 471, 453½ cent; No. 472, 454½ cent; No. 473, 455½ cent; No. 474, 456½ cent; No. 475, 457½ cent; No. 476, 458½ cent; No. 477, 459½ cent; No. 478, 460½ cent; No. 479, 461½ cent; No. 480, 462½ cent; No. 481, 463½ cent; No. 482, 464½ cent; No. 483, 465½ cent; No. 484, 466½ cent; No. 485, 467½ cent; No. 486, 468½ cent; No. 487, 469½ cent; No. 488, 470½ cent; No. 489, 471½ cent; No. 490, 472½ cent; No. 491, 473½ cent; No. 492, 474½ cent; No. 493, 475½ cent; No. 494, 476½ cent; No. 495, 477½ cent; No. 496, 478½ cent; No. 497, 479½ cent; No. 498, 480½ cent; No. 499, 481½ cent; No. 500, 482½ cent; No. 501, 483½ cent; No. 502, 484½ cent; No. 503, 485½ cent; No. 504, 486½ cent; No. 505, 487½ cent; No. 506, 488½ cent; No. 507, 489½ cent; No. 508, 490½ cent; No. 509, 491½ cent; No. 510, 492½ cent; No. 511, 493½ cent; No. 512, 494½ cent; No. 513, 495½ cent; No. 514, 496½ cent; No. 515, 497½ cent; No. 516, 498½ cent; No. 517, 499½ cent; No. 518, 500½ cent; No. 519, 501½ cent; No. 520, 502½ cent; No. 521, 503½ cent; No. 522, 504½ cent; No. 523, 505½ cent; No. 524, 506½ cent; No. 525, 507½ cent; No. 526, 508½ cent; No. 527, 509½ cent; No. 528, 510½ cent; No. 529, 511½ cent; No. 530, 512½ cent; No. 531, 513½ cent; No. 532, 514½ cent; No. 533, 515½ cent; No. 534, 516½ cent; No. 535, 517½ cent; No. 536, 518½ cent; No. 537, 519½ cent; No. 538, 520½ cent; No. 539, 521½ cent; No. 540, 522½ cent; No. 541, 523½ cent; No. 542, 524½ cent; No. 543, 525½ cent; No. 544, 526½ cent; No. 545, 527½ cent; No. 546, 528½ cent; No. 547, 529½ cent; No. 548, 530½ cent; No. 549, 531½ cent; No. 550, 532½ cent; No. 551, 533½ cent; No. 552, 534½ cent; No. 553, 535½ cent; No. 554, 536½ cent; No. 555, 537½ cent; No. 556, 538½ cent; No. 557, 539½ cent; No. 558, 540½ cent; No. 559, 541½ cent; No. 560, 542½ cent; No. 561, 543½ cent; No. 562, 544½ cent; No. 563, 545½ cent; No. 564, 546½ cent; No. 565, 547½ cent; No. 566, 548½ cent; No. 567, 549½ cent; No. 568, 550½ cent; No. 569, 551½ cent; No. 570, 552½ cent; No. 571, 553½ cent; No. 572, 554½ cent; No. 573, 555½ cent; No. 574, 556½ cent; No. 575, 557½ cent; No. 576, 558½ cent; No. 577, 559½ cent; No. 578, 560½ cent; No. 579, 561½ cent; No. 580, 562½ cent; No. 581, 563½ cent; No. 582, 564½ cent; No. 583, 565½ cent; No. 584, 566½ cent; No. 585, 567½ cent; No. 586, 568½ cent; No. 587, 569½ cent; No. 588, 570½ cent; No. 589, 571½ cent; No. 590, 572½ cent; No. 591, 573½ cent; No. 592, 574½ cent; No. 593, 575½ cent; No. 594, 576½ cent; No. 595, 577½ cent; No. 596, 578½ cent; No. 597, 579½ cent; No. 598, 580½ cent; No. 599, 581½ cent; No. 600, 582½ cent; No. 601, 583½ cent; No. 602, 584½ cent; No. 603, 585½ cent; No. 604, 586½ cent; No. 605, 587½ cent; No. 606, 588½ cent; No. 607, 589½ cent; No. 608, 590½ cent; No. 609, 591½ cent; No. 610, 592½ cent; No. 611, 593½ cent; No. 612, 594½ cent; No. 613, 595½ cent; No. 614, 596½ cent; No. 615, 597½ cent; No. 616, 598½ cent; No. 617, 599½ cent; No. 618, 600½ cent; No. 619, 601½ cent; No. 620,

This advertisement is not inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board or by the Government of Alberta.